THE

North-China Herald.

VOL. III., No. 107. SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, AUGUST 14, 1852. PRICE, DRS. 15 ℔ ANNUM.

INTIMATION.

NOTICE.

ALL parties having claims against the Estate of WELLINGTON EMERY AYER, *Insolvent*, are requested to forward them to the undersigned for adjustment; and those indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to

P. LOUREIRO, JR.,
Assistant U. S. Consulate, Assignee.

United States Consulate,
Shanghae, 13th August, 1852.

SHIPPING.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE Clipper-Ship *SNOW SQUALL*, having fine accommodations, will take passengers.

RUSSELL & Co.

Shanghai, August 5th, 1852.

WANTED TO CHARTER.

ABOUT 2,000 Tons of Shipping to proceed to INDIA and load thence to GREAT BRITAIN. For particulars apply to

SMITH, KING & Co.

Shanghai, 16th July, 1852.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. ALEXANDER MATHESON in our Establishment ceased on *the 30th ultimo*, and Mr. ROBERT JARDINE and Mr. ALEXANDER PERCEVAL are this day admitted Partners.

Our Firm now consists of DAVID JARDINE, JOSEPH JARDINE, ALEXANDER GRANT DALLAS, ALEXANDER CAMPBELL MACLEAN, ROBERT JARDINE, and ALEXANDER PERCEVAL.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

China, 1st July, 1852.

NOTICE.

WE the undersigned do hereby give notice that the Interest and Responsibility of Mr. STEPHEN PONDER in our Firm, ceased on the 31st August, 1851.—and that the present Members of our Firm are WILLIAM DALLAS, GEO. COLES, and FREDERICK BOOKER.

DALLAS & Co.

Canton, 12th April, 1852.

NOTICE.

MR. FLETCHER WESTRAY, is authorised to Sign our Firm by Procuration.

WOLCOTT, BATES & Co.

Shanghae, 10th November, 1851.

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN AGENCY.

City of Washington.

Under the Direction of AARON HAIGHT PALMER, of New York, Counsellor of the Supreme Court of the United States, and Director of the late American & Foreign Agency of that City, and WORTHINGTON GARRETTSON SNETHEN, of New Orleans, also a Counsellor of said Court, and late Solicitor of the United States General Land Office.

THIS Establishment is formed for the following objects:—

1. For conducting Professional Business in the Supreme Court of the United States, and the Prosecution and Recovery of Claims against the American Government;
2. For Collections generally, embracing Debts, Legacies, and Inheritances in the United States, and the adjacent British Possessions;
3. For the Purchasing of Lands in any of the States or Territories of the Union, and Loaning Moneys on Mortgage of Real Estate lying therein;
4. For Investment of Funds in the United States and State Stocks and Loans, and, generally, for the Transaction of all Business pertaining to a Law, Loan, or Banking Agency.

All communications addressed, *post-paid*, to Messrs. PALMER and SNETHEN, American and Foreign Agency, City of Washington, will receive prompt and faithful attention.

PALMER & SNETHEN.

INSURANCES.

HONGKONG MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are now authorized to grant POLICIES payable in *Shanghae*, as well as in *Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay*, and *London*.

LINDSAY & Co.

Shanghae, 10th May, 1852.

MARINE INSURANCE.
HONGKONG INSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital £50,000 in Shares of £500 each.

SECRETARIES:

Messrs. LINDSAY & Co.,
Hongkong, Canton, and *Shanghai.*

AGENTS:

Messrs. GLEDSTANES & Co.,	*London.*
" LECKIE & Co.,	*Bombay.*
" SHAND, FAIRLIE & Co.,	*Calcutta.*
" PARRY & Co.,	*Madras.*

WITH reference to the above the undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES payable in *Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay*, and *London.*

LINDSAY & Co.

Shanghai, March, 1852.

EQUITABLE INSURANCE SOCIETY.

THE undersigned grant POLICIES in the above OFFICE on the usual terms payable in *Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay*, and *London*.

LINDSAY & Co.

Shanghai, March, 1852.

ASIATIC MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES on behalf of the above Office, payable in *London, Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore*, and *Hongkong.*

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.,
Agents for Shanghae.

Shanghae, 12th June, 1851.

MARINE ASSURANCE.

THE undersigned are prepared to accept risks on behalf of the following OFFICES to the amounts indicated opposite each and payable in HONGKONG, CANTON, CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, and LONDON.

	Sea Risk. Drs.	*Harbour Risk.* Drs.
Canton Insurance Office, ...	100,000	200,000
Triton Insurance Company, ...	70,000	100,000
Bombay Insurance Society, ...	40,000	50,000
Bengal Insurance Society, ...	40,000	12,000
Reliance Marine Insurance Office,	25,000	..

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.

Shanghae, 1st July, 1851.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned having been appointed AGENTS in CHINA for the above COMPANY, are prepared to accept ASSURANCE at SHANGHAE, as under:—

1st. On Buildings of Brick or Stone, covered with Tiles, Slates, Metal, or other Incombustible Material, when such Buildings are isolated from all others,—*Rate of Premium, ¾ per cent per Annum.*

And on their Contents, *at the Rate of 1 per cent per Annum.*

ASSURANCES for 6 Months ¾, and for 3 Months ½, *of the Annual Rate will be charged.*

ASSURANCES, for the present, will be accepted to the extent of £7,000 only on one Risk.

A Building and its Contents taken together form one Risk. Thus the above Sum may be underwritten either on a Building alone, or the Contents alone; or, part on the Building, and part on the Contents.

No ASSURANCE is to be considered in force until the Premium be paid.

Amongst other advantages of the COMPANY, the ASSURED will be entitled to participated in the Profits after Five successive payments.

Parties applying for ASSURANCES will please send in full particulars of the Risk to be taken; any Deviation from which without the Consent of the COMPANY, will vitiate the POLICY.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.

Shanghae, 1st August, 1850.

EQUITABLE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

26 Cornhill, London.

THE undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Office, are prepared to effect Insurances against FIRE, on BUILDINGS or MERCHANDIZE.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Shanghai, 4th October, 1851.

THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

Trustees.

JOHN SHAW LEIGH, Esq.
R. B. B. H. BLUNDELL, Esq.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire on the usual terms to the extent of £10,000 on any one Building or on Merchandize Stored in any one Building.

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

Shanghae, 9th June, 1849.

THE LONDON & ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.

(Established 1843.)

THE undersigned are prepared to accept RISKS, (covered by protecting Policies at LLOYD'S and the various LONDON INSURANCE COMPANIES.) by the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAMERS between *Shanghai, Canton and Hongkong, Amoy*, the *Straits, Ceylon*, the *Presidencies of India, Suez*, and *England.*

The interest in the protecting Policies is assigned to the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, for the purpose of their becoming the Medium of Payment in the event of loss.

For RATES OF PREMIUM and other Information, apply to

O. C. EDMOND, or J. A. OLDING, *Hongkong.*
BLENKIN, RAWSON & Co., *Shanghai.*
J. S. SPARKES, *Singapore.*
A. EMERSON, or R. S. WALKER, *Calcutta.*
ROBERT FRANCK, *Madras*, or
JOHN RITCHIE, *Bombay.*

JAMES HARTLEY & Co.

London, 24th December, 1851.

FOR SALE.

SODA-WATER & LEMONADE,

NOW READY and on sale at the *Dispensary* of *Drs. HALL & MURRAY.*—

SODA-WATER, 75 cents per Dozen.
LEMONADE, 1 dollar " "

Bottles will be charged for at the rate of one dollar per dozen, unless returned within one month.

Shanghai, June 25th, 1852.

FOR SALE.

BY the undersigned SODA-WATER and LEMONADE.

SODA-WATER, 75 Cents per dozen.
LEMONADE, 1 Dollar Do.

Bottles will be charged for at the rate of 1 dollar per dozen—if not returned within one month.

JOHN MILLER.

Shanghai, 27th May, 1852.

FOR SALE.

NEW BASS' BEER in Hhds, just landed. Apply to

RATHBONES, WORTHINGTON & Co.

Shanghai, June 25th, 1852.

ON SALE.

PORT, 4 years in bottle, Light Gold SHERRY, CHAMPAGNE, PALE BRANDY, from the Stock of Messrs. J. and C. WHITE & Co., of London. Apply to

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

FOR SALE.

ANCHORS, and CHAIN CABLES. Apply to

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

H. FOGG & Co.,
SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS, GENERAL AGENTS, AND AUCTIONEERS.

N. B.—For Goods Sold by Auction, account Sales and proceeds rendered 3 days from date of Sale.

SHOULD sufficient inducement offer they will hold an AUCTION monthly, or as often as occasion demands.

JUST RECEIVED

EX *STRABO* and *JOHN BUNYAN*, and now on Sale at the undersigned,—

Per "STRABO:"

IRON RIM LOCKS.
MORTICE Do. with Mineral handles.
DOOR SPRINGS.
HAND SAWS, assorted sizes.
CURRY COMBS and BRUSHES.
SPRING BALANCES, from ¼ of a pound to [40 lbs.
LETTER PRESSES.
IRON SCREWS, assorted sizes.
Fresh OYSTERS, CLAMS, and LOBSTERS.
PRESERVED FRUITS.
LOAF SUGAR.
Kennedy's COLD WATER BISCUITS.
FIGS in Drums.
BLANK BOOKS OF EXCHANGE.
30-hour Mantle TIME-PIECES.
FRENCH LOUNGES in Crimson Plush and Horse-hair Cloth.
Patent ROCKING CHAIRS in Do. and Do.
Do. CASTOR Do. in Do. and Do.
Do. NURSE Do. in Do. and Do.
Tête a Tête COUCHES in Do. and Do.
SCOLLOP Do. in Hair-cloth.

Per "JOHN BUNYAN:"

OILMAN'S STORES of all kinds from *Crosse & Blackwell's.*
SILK UMBRELLAS with Ivory-handles.
Ivory NAIL and TOOTH BRUSHES.
Camphor and Chalk TOOTH POWDER.
Badger-hair SHAVING BRUSHES.
Rowland's GENUINE MACCASSAR OIL.
SPONGES, assorted sizes.
ADMIRALTY CHARTS of the EAST COAST OF CHINA.

H. FOGG & Co.'s

Shanghae, 14th August, 1852.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.,
SHIP CHANDLERS, STORE-KEEPERS & GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,

SHANGHAE,

ESTABLISHED IN 1844,

SHIPPING SUPPLIED WITH FRESH PROVISIONS.

JUST RECEIVED

Ex *CHALLENGER.*

THE undersigned respectfully beg to call the attention of the Foreign Community to the following choice selection of STATIONARY, which has been selected from one of the most celebrated houses in London, and will be disposed of at moderate prices.—

Stationary:

Super. Royal Ledger ruled double and bound calf ex. dble. russia bands, lettd. and paged. —Loose Index 2 lettd. half-bound basil flush.—Royal Ledger ruled double-bound rough calf ex. russia ends, lettd. and paged.—Loose Index 2 lettd. half basil flush.—Royal Journal, ruled and bound calf ex. lettd. and paged.—Medium Ledgers ruled single and bound calf ex., Index 2 lett. lettd. and folio'd.—Medium Journals, ruled and bound calf ex., lettd. and paged.—Demy Ledger, ruled single and bound calf ex., Index 2 lett. lettd. and folio'd.—Demy Journal, ruled and bound calf ex. lettd. and paged.—Demy Cash Book, ruled double, bound calf ex. lettd. and folio'd.—Demy Minute Book, ruled and bound russia ex. lettd.—Do. do., ruled and bound calf ex. lettd.—Demy Day Books, ruled and bound calf ex. lettd. and paged.—Do. do., half-bound basil ex. lettd. and paged,—Demy Letter Books, ruled and bound calf ex., Indexes lettd. and paged.—Do. do., half-basil ex., Index lettd. and paged.—Demy Invoice Books, ruled and bound calf ex., Index lettd. and paged.—Do. do., bound basil ex. grained, Index lettd. and paged.—Demy Account Current Book, ruled and bound rough calf ex., Index lettd. and paged.—Do. do., bound basil ex. grained, lettd. indexed and folio'd.—Demy Consignment Books, ruled and bound rough calf ex. paged and lettd.—Do. do., bound basil ex. grained, lettd. and paged. —Medium oblong 4to. Bill Books, ruled and printed to two patt., bound calf ex., lettd. both sides.—Foolscap Cash Books, ruled single, bound calf ex. lettd. and folio'd.—A great variety of Foolscap and Post Paper, and Envelopes, and Marble Paper.—Inks, Pens, Wax, Wafers, and every thing suitable for a Merchant's Office.—Marryatt's Codes of Signal.—Sets of Charts, from Hongkong to Yang-tsze-keang.—Extra Charts of the Yang-tsze-keang, and of the Chusan Group. —China Seas in two sheets.—Charts of the various Straits, and of the North Pacific from China to North America.—Copies of McCullock's Commercial Dictionary.

ALSO,

An assortment of Fancy Reading BISCUITS, viz.,—Mixed, Queen's, Albert's, Pic Nic, Ginger, Seed, Lemon, Cinnamon, Arrow-root, Shrewsbury, and Ginger Drop Reading Biscuits.—Cracknel small and large Biscuits.—Currant Tunbridge Biscuits.

LIKEWISE,

A large assortment of CANVAS and TWINE; Fine Linen DRILLING, and DUCK for Boat-Sails.

Ex *HOWQUA.*

Superior Gallego and Haxall FLOUR; Soda, Graham's, and Water CRACKERS; Superior BUTTER; Preserved OYSTERS; BLOOM RAISINS; Double Refin'd Loaf SUGAR; and India-Rubber BOOTS.

Also from India,—Pith HATS; Pearl SAGO; FISH-ROES, &c., &c.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghai, July 23d, 1852.

ON SALE
BY THE UNDERSIGNED,

A Fine Assortment of LINING suitable for Ladies' Dresses and other purposes; Also, FANCY CHECKS for Ladies' and Children's Dresses; and an Assortment of Cotton CANVAS.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

FOR SALE.
AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED.

A few Cases (each one dozen) of JACQUESSON'S FLEUR DE SILLERY CHAMPAGNE.

SMITH, KING & Co.

Shanghai, 30th March, 1852.

PERUVIAN GUANO,

IN quantities to suit purchasers, on sale at the Godowns of

SMITH, KING & Co.

Shanghai, 31st March, 1852.

FOR SALE.
AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED.

SUPERIOR PALE SHERRY, MADEIRA, PORT, CLARET, and French BRANDY, from HENRY TATHAM & Co., London.

SMITH, KING & Co.

Shanghai, January 2d, 1852.

FOR SALE.

MADEIRA of superior quality, from PHELPS & Co., London, in cases of 3 dozen each, at 8 and 10 dollars per dozen. Apply to

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

Shanghai, August 28th, 1851.

FOR SALE.

A Square Grand PIANO FORTE, in Mahogany Case, by BROADWOOD, London,—price Drs. 150. Apply at the Office of this paper.

Shanghai, 30th June, 1852.

PUBLIC SALES.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE undersigned will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, on *SATURDAY NEXT, the 21st instant*, at their Store, to close consignments—A fine assortment of FANCY BISCUITS; Essence of COFFEE; LOAF SUGAR; BLOOM RAISINS in half-boxes; DRIED HERBS; PRESERVED GINGER; French CAPERS; ANCHOVIES; SAUCES, assorted; Red HERRINGS in Tins; PEARL BARLEY; Salted SALMON; Sperm CANDLES; LACQUERED-WARE; OIL-CLOTH; STAIR-CARPETS; Superior Jamaica RUM, and Balmoral WHISKEY in Bottle; Fresh Gallego and Haxall FLOUR in Barrels; Also any other goods that may be offered, additional notice will be given on *Thursday next.*

TERMS OF SALE:—*Cash in Shanghae Dollars; all lots to be removed on the following Monday; Sale to commence at 11 o'clock A.M.*

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Shanghae, August 12th, 1852.

HOUSES.

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE CONTRACT.

THE HOUSE at present occupied by the Rev. Mr. MCCLATCHIE. For particulars apply to

J. MACKRILL SMITH.

Shanghai, 12th May, 1852.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE.

THE MASTER and CONSIGNEES of the Barque *JOHN BARTLETT*, of London, will not be answerable for any DEBTS contracted by the CREW of the said vessel.

Shanghae, 9th August, 1852.

NOTICE.

THE CAPTAIN or CONSIGNEES of the American Ship *ASTORIA*, will not be responsible for any DEBTS contracted by the CREW of said vessel.

Shanghai, July 30th, 1852.

NOTICE.

THE CAPTAIN or CONSIGNEES of the British Barque *HELEN LINDSAY*, will not be responsible for any DEBTS contracted by her OFFICERS or CREW.

Shanghai, 14th July, 1852.

DAGUERREOTYPE!

THE subscriber respectfully informs the Residents of Shanghae, that he is prepared to take COLOURED DAGUERREOTYPE likenesses.

Rooms at Messrs. P. F. RICHARDS & Co., *Lung Tae.*

HERMAN HUSBAND.

Shanghae, 23d July, 1852.

COMMERCIAL HOUSE.
SHANGHAE.

THE PROPRIETORS beg to announce to Shipmasters, and the Public generally, that the above House is now open for the reception of Visitors. The Sleeping Rooms are large and airy, and every attention will be paid to the accommodation and comfort of Boarders.

Attached to the Premises are Superior Billiard Tables, and a Bowling Saloon.

TERMS MODERATE.

The House is situated on the site of the late VICTORIA HOTEL, in the Street leading from the second (or Tuckee) Stone Jetty.

Shanghae, 3rd July, 1852.

SEAMAN'S HOME.
SHANGHAE.

THE PROPRIETOR begs to announce to the Public generally, that the above House is now open for the reception of Visitors; the Rooms are large and airy and every attention will be paid to the accommodation and comfort of Boarders.

Attached to the Premises are Superior BOWLING ALLEYS.

The House is situated on the Lot next to the DOCK YARD, *Hong Que* landing.

Shanghae, 12th August, 1852.

R. MEREDITH,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER.
SHANGHAE.

N.B.—BLACKSMITH'S work and BELL-HANGING done.

PURIFY THE BLOOD.
MOFFATT'S LIFE PILLS
AND
PHŒNIX BITTERS,

FOR the cure of Scrofula and Mercurial Diseases, Fever and Ague, Bilious Fever, Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, Piles, Rheumatism, Scurvy, and Ulcers, a Purely Vegetable Medicine, beware of Counterfeiters.

The best Family Medicine now before the public.

It has been computed, that during the last twenty years, *three millions of persons have annually been benefited by the use of these Medicines;* a fact which speaks volumes in favor of their curative properties—a single trial will place them beyond the reach of competition in the estimation of every patient. By their use the blood is restored to a pure and healthy state, freed from all impurities. The system is not reduced during their operation, but invigorated, and they require no restraint from business or pleasure. The afflicted have in *Moffat's Life Pills* and *Phœnix Bitters*, a remedy that will do for them all that medicine can possibly effect.

The genuine of these medicines are now put up with a fine steel engraved wrapper and labels, and copy right secured according to the laws of the United States.

Prepared by W. B. MOFFAT, M.D., *New York.*

For sale by H. FOGG & Co., *Shanghai.*

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

A MOST MIRACULOUS CURE OF BAD LEGS, AFTER 43 YEARS' SUFFERING.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. William Galpin, of 70, Saint Mary's Street, Weymouth, dated May 15th, 1851.

To Professor HOLLOWAY,

SIR,—At the age of 18 my wife (who is now 61) caught a violent cold, which settled in her legs, and ever since that time they have been more or less sore, and greatly inflamed. Her agonies were distracting, and for months [illegible] she was deprived entirely of rest and sleep; [illegible] remedy that medical men advised was tried, but without effect; her health suffered severely, and the state of her legs was terrible. I had often read your Advertisements and advised her to try your Pills and Ointment; and, as a last resource, after every other remedy had proved useless, she consented to do so. She commenced six weeks ago, and, strange to relate, is now in good health. Her legs are painless, without seam or scar, and her sleep sound and undisturbed. Could you have witnessed the sufferings of my wife during the last 43 years, and contrast them with her present enjoyment of health, you would indeed feel delighted in having been the means of so greatly alleviating the sufferings of a fellow creature. (Signed) WILLIAM GALPIN.

A PERSON 70 YEARS OF AGE CURED OF A BAD LEG, OF 30 YEARS' STANDING.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. Wm. Abbs, Builder of Gas Ovens, of Rushcliffe, near Huddersfield, dated May 31st, 1851.

To Professor HOLLOWAY,

SIR,—I suffered for a period of thirty years from a bad leg, the result of two or three different accidents at Gas Works; accompanied by scorbutic symptoms. I had recourse to a variety of medical advice, without deriving any benefit, and was even told that the leg must be amputated, yet, in opposition to that opinion, your Pills and Ointment have effected a complete cure in so short a time, that few who had not witnessed it would credit the fact. (Signed) WILLIAM ABBS.

The truth of this statement can be verified by Mr. W. P. England, Chemist, 13, Market Street, Huddersfield.

A DREADFUL BAD BREAST CURED IN ONE MONTH.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. Frederick Turner, of Penshurst, Kent, dated December 13th, 1850.

To Professor HOLLOWAY,

DEAR SIR,—My wife had suffered from Bad Breasts for more than six months, and during the whole period had the best medical attendance, but all to no use. Having before healed an awful wound in my own leg by your unrivalled medicine, I determined again to use your Pills and Ointment, and therefore gave them a trial in her case, and fortunate it was I did so, for in less than a month a perfect cure was effected, and the benefit that various other branches of my family have derived from their use is really astonishing. I now strongly recommend them to all my friends.

(Signed) FREDERICK TURNER.

A WONDERFUL CURE OF A DANGEROUS SWELLING OF THE KNEE.

Copy of a Letter from John Forfar, an Agriculturist, residing at Newborough, near Hexham, dated May 15th, 1850.

To Professor HOLLOWAY,

SIR,—I was afflicted with a swelling on each side of the leg, rather above the knee, for nearly two years, which increased to a great size. I had the advice of three eminent Surgeons here, and was an inmate of Newcastle Infirmary for four weeks. After various modes of treatment had been tried, I was discharged as incurable. Having heard so much of your Pills and Ointment I determined to try them, and in less than a month I was completely cured. What is more remarkable I was engaged twelve hours a day in the Hay Harvest, and although I have followed my laborious occupation throughout the winter, I have had no return whatever of my complaint. (Signed) JOHN FORFAR.

AN INFLAMMATION IN THE SIDE PERFECTLY CURED.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. Francis Arnot, of Breahouse, Lothian Road, Edinbro', dated April 29th, 1851.

To Professor HOLLOWAY,

SIR,—For more than twenty years my wife has been subject, from time to time, to attacks of inflammation in the side, for which she was bled and blistered to a great extent, still the pain could not be removed. About four years ago she saw, in the papers, the wonderful cures effected by your Pills and Ointment, and thought she would give them a trial. To her great astonishment and delight she got immediate relief from their use, and after persevering for three weeks the pain in her side was completely cured, and she has enjoyed the best of health for the last four years. (Signed) FRANCIS ARNOT.

The Pills should be used conjointly with the Ointment in most of the following cases:—

Bad Legs,
Bad Breasts,
Burns,
Bunions,
Bite of Moschetoes and Sand-Flies,
Coco-bay,
Chiego-foot,
Chilblains,
Chapped hands,
Corns (Soft),
Cancers,
Contracted and Stiff Joints,
Elephantiasis,
Fistulas,
Gout,
Glandular Swellings,
Lumbago,
Piles,
Rheumatism,
Scalds,
Sore Nipples,
Sore-throats,
Skin-diseases,
Scurvy,
Sore-heads,
Tumours,
Ulcers,
Wounds
Yaws,

Sold by the Proprietor, 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar) London, and by all respectable Vendors of Patent Medicines throughout the Civilised World, in Pots and Boxes, at 1s. 6d., 3s. and 5s. each. There is a very considerable saving in taking the larger sizes.

N.B.—Directions for the guidance of Patients are affixed to each Pot or Box.

THE NORTH-CHINA HERALD.

Shanghai, Saturday, August 14, 1852.

NOTICE.—The hours of DIVINE SERVICE in TRINITY CHURCH are on Sundays, at 11 A.M. and 5 P.M.: and on Wednesdays, at 5 P.M.

Bibles, (in various languages), Prayer Books, and Hymn Books, can be obtained by application to the Chaplain, or of Mr. WRIGHT, the *Sexton*.

JOHN HOBSON,
Chaplain.

NOTICE.—Public Worship is held in the new School-room, on the premises of the "London Missionary Society," every Sabbath, at half-past 9 A.M.

Shanghae, December 5th, 1850.

ADVERTISEMENTS received for insertion up to *Friday night* in each week.

TO CORRESPONDENTS, AND CONTRIBUTORS.

CONTRIBUTIONS, duly authenticated with the writer's name and address, will, at all times, receive due attention. The names of correspondents and contributors will not be published, if they prefer any other designation.

Anonymous communications, on matters of public policy, or general interest, will be thankfully received; it is, however, particularly requested, that such correspondents will abstain from all personalities.

We especially invite articles tending to develop the enlargement of our commerce, or the interest of our port.

We cannot pledge ourselves to return papers not published.

An Editor's box will be kept at the office, for the reception of all communications.

DIED.—At Amoy, on the 29th ultimo, GEORGE GRAY SULLIVAN, Esq., R.N., late British Consul at that Port.

LATEST DATES.

England	....May 24.	Manila	......July 13.
Madras	......June 7.	Sydney	......May —.
Bombay	......June 15.	New Zealand	...Nov. 1.
Calcutta	....June 21.	Amoy	......July 17.
Colombo	....May 21.	Hongkong	....July 28.
Galle	......June 22.	Ningpo	......Aug. 7.
Penang	......June 23.	New York	....May 7.
Singapore	......July 1.	Boston	......May 6.
Batavia	......May 29.	San Francisco	, June 29.

CORRECTED LIST OF RESIDENTS, to 10th August, 1852, now on sale, for office use.

CORRECTIONS OF OUR LIST OF RESIDENTS.

Coutts, G. W.,—Mercantile Assistant,—Watson & Co.
Donaldson, C. M., *and family*,—Shipping Provisioner,—*Commercial House.*
Hogg, Wm., *(Hamburgh Consul,) and family*,—Merchant,—Lindsay & Co.
Lewin, D. D.,—Tea Inspector,—D. D. Lewin.
Parker, H.,—Boarding House-keeper,—*Seaman's Home.*
Platt, Thos.,—Merchant,—Thos. Platt & Co.
Waters, Charles,—Mercantile Assistant,—Holliday, Wise & Co.

ANY one who was present at the late trial at the Consular Court in the civil case recorded in our paper of last week, must have been struck with the unsatisfactory way in which the evidence was taken, or rather we should say, to give things their right names, neglected to be taken, on that occasion.

It is totally inadequate to the ends of Justice, that after a witness has been examined, and even cross-examined, the Consul should then from memory put down just so much as he recollects or may consider sufficient for his own guidance in arriving at what, no doubt, he, the Consul, conscientiously believes to be a correct and legal decision of the case according to evidence.

We need not now refer to what we have said on a former occasion in regard to this trial. Our present object is to obtain a complete, and satisfactory mode of taking evidence in civil as well as criminal cases, so that there can be no room to doubt the accuracy of the grounds on which a decision is come to.

It is not right that all this trouble of taking down the evidence should fall upon the examining officer who presides in the Consular, or Vice-Consular Court. A scrivener should be employed who can take down with accuracy and some despatch, the evidence as it falls from the lips of each witness. The depositions should at the termination of each witnesses examination be read over to him—and when made correct, he should testify to its accuracy by his signature.

Were such a system adopted, which we understand, is pursued in all other Consular Courts in China, as well as throughout India, we should have reliable testimony to refer to. The presiding judge would have leisure to annotate his *own* remarks and critical points of evidence, which he could, and should, read over to the assembled audience before the Court was cleared. And it would enable him and the assessors to debate the points of evidence, and arrive at a verdict in accordance therewith.

Such is the course we consider ought always to be adopted under the existing provisions for the holding of Consular Courts. But we cannot see, why, now that this Community is year by year increasing in numbers, we should not more nearly assimilate the practice of our civil and criminal Courts to the mode of holding them at home—and have a jury of five or seven gentlemen, to decide upon the evidence submitted to them. This mode of action would be a great boon to H. M.'s Consul, and relieve him from an immense weight of responsibility, that must, unavoidably, attach to him through the present imperfect mode of procedure. And not only so, but would exonerate him from any blame arising out of an erroneous verdict, and divide it amongst the members of the Jury: Besides placing the judicial system on a basis, in consonance with the principles of justice and equity adopted by the mother country, and by all highly civilized nations.

We are not either without an example of the—working of the latter mode—as it was forcibly exhibited at a late trial held at the United States Consulate, in the case of the late manslaughter at Woosung. This, it is true, was a criminal case—but the system of taking evidence is one and the same in civil and criminal cases, why, therefore, depositions should be taken down in the one case, and not in the other, we cannot divine. Although the taking of life or bodily injury is rightly visited with the severest penalties, human and divine—yet the injury to Society may be very great, by giving an erroneous judgment in civil cases, and we cannot take too great precaution to prevent the occurrence of such an injustice.

We have said enough, we trust, to arouse public attention to the importance of securing correct evidence in our Consular Court, in all cases, both civil as well as criminal. We have been actuated but by one feeling—the love of Justice—and we shall rejoice to see that our remarks induce those who are in authority, to aid in adopting an efficient method of securing this most important object.

THE recent work of Sir John Francis Davis, is fraught with ample materials for the digestion of the diplomatist. The ignorance, insolence, cruelty and prejudice of the Chinese authorities, with whom our plenipotentiaries and naval and military officers were brought into negociation, are fully shown on the authority of their own written state documents. It is a book that should be much reflected on by those who have any important affairs to transact with the Chinese, and, we think, good service has been done to all civilized nations engaged in commercial or other relations with the Chinese people, and Government, by the publication of these Chinese official papers. The total ignorance of the Court of Peking, as regards the character, civilization and enterprise of Western nations, is truly astonishing. This too, in an empire that aims at universal dominion, shows a fatalism in its pride and presumption, that, sooner or later, will cause such an arrogant and superficial power to totter to its annihilation. The making patent to the world the fulsome and absurd flattery of the magnates of the celestial Empire to their inflated and bombastic ruler, who, was as incompetent to meet the struggle of war with a well disciplined and hardy race, as he was ignorant of the resources of the Kingdom to meet the exigencies of the crisis, is a very important and useful work. A pleasing relief, however, is afforded by the account given of the pacific advice of the Tartar lords, who, throughout, show much more acquaintance with the character of their enemies, much greater liberality in their negotiations, and a better appreciation of the difficulties of the contest in which they were engaged. Their brave countrymen, likewise, deserve the highest meed of praise for their courage and devotion to their country. It is extremely painful to witness the wholesale immolation of affectionate families, at the shrine of a bloody moloch, fostered by the total ignorance of European Civilization and the lenity always shown to captives by Christian nations. The fatal prejudices which had so long prevailed were greatly alleviated by the praiseworthy conduct of our army surgeons in ministering, as far as possible, to the wounded and dying who fell into our hands. We have confined our few remarks to the first volume of this work—we shall have occasion to allude to the second on a future occasion. In taking leave of this first part, we cannot too much recommend the study of the work by all interested in China. The apathy of the people generally, in the success of the late war, except the Cantonnese, will claim particular attention.

WE regret to have to record the rather sudden death of H. B. M.'s Consul, G. G. Sullivan, Esq., R. N., at Amoy, on the 29th ultimo. He had suffered very severely from Cancer in the face, and had recently returned from Hongkong whither, he had gone to undergo an operation for the above named disease. Two days before his death he was thought to be doing well;—but a sudden relapse carried him off.

Mr. Sullivan was well known to the British who frequented Amoy for his urbanity and hospitality, and his loss will be regretted by a numerous circle of friends. He has left a widow, and only daughter, to lament their bereavement.

To our correspondent of lofty name we would observe,—that his first named plan, if sufficient, could be very easily adopted: The alternative, however, of raising the road-ways three or four feet has so many objections, that we think it unlikely to be resorted to.—

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA HERALD."

SIR,—Knowing the interest that you take in the important question of drainage which has occupied the attention of the Community for some time past, and so much discussion having taken place at the various Meetings of the Landholders, a few remarks from a practical man will not perhaps be unacceptable.

Your able Correspondent Civis' has proved I think, conclusively, that the "comprehensive system" suggested by the Committee is impracticable, owing "to the want of declivity in the ground and the quantity of alluvial deposit in the water," &c. Now Mr. Editor, I would beg to suggest a mode of drainage not only practicable, but which in my humble opinion could be executed at a comparatively trifling expence to the Community.

I conceive Sir, that the only system we require, is one by which the water that falls upon the surface of the Roads, will be speedily conveyed off, before it can filter through the road covering, this can only be done, by giving the surface of the Roads a slight transverse convexity, from the middle to the sides, where the water is received in *side channels*. This convexity should be regulated by making the figure of the profile an ellipse, of which the semi-transverse axis will be 15 feet, and the semi-conjugate axis 9 inches, thus placing the middle of the road-way 9 inches above the bottom of the side channels. In case this convexity is not sufficient, the road then should be raised 3 or 4 feet above the general level, if possible both on account of conveying off speedily the surface water and exposing the surface better to the action of the wind. I would here mention that in order to drain the soil effectually beneath the road-way culverts built either of stone or brick would be necessary to connect the side channels with an *open side drain* or ditch running parallel with the Road and communicating with the natural water course.

As regards the question of expense, of course until some definite plan is decided upon, it cannot be calculated with any accuracy, but I am satisfied that the benefit that the Community would derive from a proper system of drainage would amply repay them for the outlay.

I have thus Mr. Editor attempted to give an outline of a plan which I think is the only feasible one, and I trust that a matter so important to the health and comfort of the settlement will not be allowed to rest.—I am, sir, your obedient servant,

TARQUINIUS PRISCUS.

WE copy the following paper on the prices of Tea at different periods from the *Illustrated London News.*—

PRICES FORMERLY AND NOW.—TEA.—From the highest to the lowest we are all interested in prices. The old-clothesman or the rag-dealer higgles with the housewife about the price of a worn-out coat or of kitchen stuff, very much after the fashion of a merchant bargaining for a cargo of sugar or tea, or a millionaire bidding for a ducal state. Higher and lower still we trace the practice. At the beginning of a new reign, the people by their representatives, and the Sovereign by his Ministers, bargain and battle for a civil list, and higgle about the price which is to be paid for the pageant of Royalty. So the humble beggar, anxious to get as much to eat as he can for the alms he has received, will bargain with the baker for his oldest and stalest crust. Every service that man renders to man has its price, and tithes, incomes, peerages, salaries, and pensions are, like the halfpenny changed for a crust, or the shilling given for an old coat, the price paid by other men, settled a long time ago, perhaps, for services which the living or the next generation may estimate differently from their ancestors.

On a practice so universal much may be said. What use can the old-clothesman make of a worn-out coat? He rips it to pieces, finds some portions of it that serve to mend other garments, and these portions he sells: the other portions go to the rag-bag and to the shoddy-mill, the owner of which will give a reasonable price for them. In this mill all the wool that yet remains in the pieces is winnowed out from the dirt and grease, appropriately called devil's-dust, with which it has been caked and preserved, and is again spun into woollen yarn, and woven into woollen cloth, died scarlet or blue, sold from *2s. 6d.* to *8s. 6d.* a yard first cost, and sent to India, or employed to clothe her Majesty's or the East India Company's forces. The worn-out coat is worth more than the shilling to the old-clothesman, and is the material by which some men perform services in the process of manufacture for which other men pay, till in the end soldiers are clothed that protect the nation. Transferred to collector of grease, the kitchen-stuff may become a portion of fine soap, part of a candle, or it may be made to yield some of the purest and finest oil that can be procured. It, too, has for the collector a greater price than he gave for it, which pays him for his labour. Whether the great—we may say enormous—prices paid at the other end of the scale are equally remunerative, is a large question to those who pay them—a very large and important question into which we do not mean to enter: we merely allude to it to show the inexhaustible nature of the subject, and pass on to remind some of our readers and inform others of the great alterations which, from time to time, have taken place in the price of commodities very generally in use.

When tea, to begin with an article which almost every one uses, was introduced into Europe, in the early part of the 17th century, the price for a single pound was £10. The average price of wheat was then about *5s.* per bushel; and consequently, to obtain a pound of tea, the great feudal Barons of that period—the only persons, probably, who could afford to make the purchase—had do give forty bushels, or five quarters, of wheat. In 1660 tea was subjected to an excise duty, and its price had then fallen to *60s.* per *lb.*, or was equivalent to twelve bushels of wheat. In 1784, after the restoration of peace with America, when the country was flourishing and tranquil, and therefore a fit period for an intermediate comparison, the lowest price of congou, independent of duty and all retail charges, as will be all the prices now to be stated, was *3s. 10d.*, the highest price *6s. 4d.*; the lowest price of hyson was *4s. 10d.*; the highest *9s. 0d.*; and the medium price was therefore *6s.* At that period the price of a bushel of wheat was also *6s.*, and a pound of tea was therefore equivalent to a bushel of wheat. At present, according to the price current in the *Economist* of January 31st, the lowest price of congou is 7¼d., the highest *1s. 6d.*; the lowest price of hyson is *10d.*, the highest *3s. 9d.* There is a species of bohea tea which sells *1d.* or *2d.* per pound lower than the lowest congou, but there is none which sells for a higher price than the best hyson. The medium price is *1s. 7d.* The average price of wheat is now *5s.* per bushel, and, consequently, one bushel of wheat will now buy 3 1-6th *lb.* of tea. Compared with the very highest price mentioned, the very lowest (*5d.*) is less than the 400th part, or the fall of price is within a very small fraction of 100 per cent.; or, strictly, it has fallen to next to nothing. But leaving out of view the fabulous price of £10, and even the well authenticated price of £3, the reduction in the price of tea since 1784 is nearly 74 per cent., or more than two-thirds. In the same period the reduction in the price of wheat has been only 17 per cent.; and if it should turn out, as we believe it will, that the price of the greater number of things which the landowners and farmers purchase, has fallen in equal or greater proportion, they and the public at large will have to seek out some other cause or causes than the fall in the price of wheat for the complaints of these classes.

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In almost all other things there takes place a similar discrimination; and our readers will find cotton, coffee, timber, &c., which in common life are spoken of each as one, as if only the genus existed; divided in the actual business of the merchants into a great many species. There is a kind of natural history of the objects of trade, as well as of plants and animals, though the knowledge has not yet been collected in books and classified, and is confined to dealers and those who read their circulars. The increase, however, in the number of sorts and kinds is not more curious than the wonderful extension of the use of tea. In 1661, Mr. Pepys, then Secretary to the Admiralty, "sent," as he recorded for the information of posterity, "for a cup of tea (a China drink), of which I had never drunk before." It was then only little known amongst the highest classes of the metropolis. At present the use of tea is universal: it gives a name to one of the most social and popular meals: it relieves the tired brain of the student, and imparts vigour to the almost worn-out washerwoman. To import it employs annually upwards of 100 great ships; in 1850—51 115 were despatched from Canton and Shanghae with tea and silk; last years no less than 71,647,992 *lb.* were imported, and no less than 53,644,102 *lb.* were consumed, yielding a revenue to the State of £5,587,927 *6s. 10d.* Of these 53,644,102 *lb.* upwards of 42,000,000 *lb.* were of the cheapest kind of tea; congou, of which the medium price was *1s. 0¾d.*; and as the tax is *2s. 1d.* per *lb.*, it is very nearly 200 per cent. on the price. At that rate upwards of £4,000,000 is annually levied on the lowest priced teas, consumed by the bulk of the people. To estimate the amount of capital engaged in this vast trade, and the number of persons to whom it gives employment, including all those who build and navigate the ships that carry on the trade, all those who manufacture the articles exchanged for tea, and all those who contribute to retail it, is beyond our power, though such estimates are sometimes made. To us it seems the trade is so interwoven with the whole frame of society, that we may almost say all its growth and improvement since the first pound of tea was imported, in the beginning of the sixteenth century, is connected with the tea trade, and would scarcely have come into existence had it never been known. Into the moral effect of the use of tea it is as little our business now to enter as into the vast extent of the trade; we merely allude to it as binding in amity the most distant nations, and as helping to improve the manners of our people, substituting cheerful sobriety for boisterous, quarrelsome, disease-giving drunkenness. Our especial object is only to show how much the leaf has decreased in price since it was first known, and how amazingly that decrease in price has contributed to extend its use, including as part of its effects a wonderful extension of trade, a vast increase of the wealth of the State, and an equally wonderful improvement in the moral condition of the people.—*Illustrated London News,* May 8.

OBSERVATIONS ON MR. P. P. THOMS' RENDERING OF THE CHINESE WORD BY *MAN.*

(Concluded from No. 105.)

Mencius, second only to Confucius in Chinese estimation, says in the fifth chapter of the Shang Mang, 吾聞用夏變夷者未聞變於夷者也 "I have heard of the civilization of China being employed to reform the *E*, but I have never heard of China being reformed by the *E*." Speaking in another passage of Shun and Wan Wang, two of the greatest of the ancient kings, the sage observes that the first was 東夷之人也 "a man from the Eastern *E*;" and the second was 西夷之人也 "a man from the Western *E*." But, says the commentator, 曰東夷西夷者非以夷字誣累二聖人也只重東西二字夷字見得一在東之極一在西之極 "In regard to the use of the term *E*, in the expressions 'Eastern *E*,' and 'Western *E*,' it is not intended that it should imply any personal reproach upon these holy men, being used merely to give additional force to the words *Eastern* and *Western*, and to show that [Shun and Wan Wang] came [originally], the one from the eastern extremity, and the other from the western extremity (of the Empire)." From these remarks we may deduce that the word *E*, was generally used as a term of reproach, since it is evidently the object of the commentator to explain away its depreciatory sense in this particular instance.

To avoid prolixity, I confine my extracts from the Classics to the *foregoing* examples, which though few, will serve to show that the Chinese of remote times did attach derogatory ideas to the terms *E*, *Man*, &c.; and held in light estimation the people to whom they were applied. I might also quote many passages which indicate that, even then, the government aimed at universal supremacy; and regarded as rebels, the foreigners who refused the homage required of them. It is well known that the same ideas which were then entertained, prevail now with equal force; for time, instead of effacing, seems only to root still deeper in the minds of the people, the maxims laid down in those ancient books. It would, however, be more satisfactory, in point of argument if we possessed some proof of these terms retaining at the present time, the same use and meaning that attached to them in early ages; and I shall therefore endeavor to show whether such be the case, by referring to writings of modern date.

In the third book of the Fung Chow Kangkeen, a history published at the close of the last dynasty, we are told that the war between Tsin and the other states of China, originated in the circumstance of "the kings of Tsoo and Wei having incensed the prince of Tsin, by denying him alliance or intercourse, and treating him as the *E-Teih*." 楚魏與秦接界皆以夷狄遇秦擯斥之不得與中國之會盟秦孝公發憤 Here, then, is evidence that to be called and treated as *E*, was considered so objectionable, that it constituted a *casus belli* between these said states.

Again in Hwhy-te's reign, the *E-Teih* are spoken of as being "like birds or beasts," 夷狄譬如禽獸, in respect to civilization. And in Wan-te's reign, the *Man-E* are styled "the feet of the empire, the Son of Heaven (the Emperor) being accounted the head." 天子者天下之首也蠻夷者天下之足也.

The She She Ke-yaou, an abridged history, in general use as a school-book, speaking of Woo-te of the Han dynasty, says 威震百蠻 "the awe of his majesty spread through the hundred *Man*." The policy of the Western Tsin dynasty, for permitting foreigners to enter the country, and to mix with the people, is thus deprecated: 是種荆棘於良田養蛇虺於室內也 "It was like planting thorns in a goodly field, or nourishing reptiles within one's own dwelling."—A passage treating of the expulsion of the Mongols says, "the *Kuei* and *Man* shook with fear at the thunder of the majesty (of the new Ming dynasty)," 威霆懾肅平鬼蠻 K[illegible] 鬼 which literally means "devils," is here applied to certain foreign races of the north.

The following casual instance of the use of the term 蠻 *Man* may here be appropriately inserted. The Statistical Account of Formosa, speaking of the aborigines of that island having become more civilized, says, that their social condition is now so far improved that 不可以蠻俗鄙之也 "they cannot now be despised on the ground of their manners being *Man*." Now as it is almost impossible that these aboriginal islanders could have acquired any knowledge of "foreign," customs, we may, I think, safely conclude that it is their primitive *barbarous* condition which is here adverted to: but even supposing that "foreign" be the right interpretation of 蠻 *Man*, how utterly abject must the people so called be considered by the Chinese, if they deem the adoption of their "manners," to be a reproach even to ignorant islanders just emerging from a savage state?

E, may be further illustrated by mentioning that it is used by the Japanese (who have adopted the written symbols of the Chinese in addition to their own) to write their word *Yebis*, a term which was applied in early times to the less civilized inhabitants of the eastern parts of Japan; and which is now given to the miserable tribes of Aïnos, who inhabit Yesso, Sagalien, and the Kurile Islands. (See Titsingh's translation of *Nipon o daï itsi ran.*) The Chinese also apply *E* to the wild unsubdued mountain tribes of the western and southern provinces.

Man 蠻, again, is commonly used by the Chinese of the northern provinces as a reproachful patronymic for their countrymen of the south. The Manchus apply it to the Chinese in the same sense; and in their dictionary define the word ᠨᡳᡴᠠᠨ *Nikan*, "*Han-jin*" 漢人 (a Chinese), and 蠻子 "*Man-tsze*;" the latter meaning cannot be translated "foreigner," because the word *Nikan* is only used to denote the *Chinese*: neither is it likely that the Chinese, in applying the term in a reproachful sense to certain of their own countrymen, intend simply to convey thereby the meaning of "foreigner." The term was used in precisely the same way in Magaillan's time, two centuries ago, by whom we are informed that "the word *Mangi* (of Marco Polo) is derived from *Mantsu* (or *Man-tsze*) which signifies Barbarous. For that the Southern Chinese, to mock the Northern, call them *Pe-tai*, that is fools of the North; and the other to pay the Southern Chinese in their own coin call them *Nan-Man*, Barbarians of the South, or else barely *Man-tzu*, Barbarians. The Tartarians likewise, in contempt of the Chinese, call them also *Man-tzu* or Barbarians." (Hist. of China, p. 6.) As Mr. Thoms considers that only "a tyro struck with the novelty of the expression," would ever render *Man* "*barbarian*," he should bear in mind that the above opinion of the meaning of this word, is that of a learned missionary, who had resided *twenty-nine years* at Peking, and had also traveled over the principal parts of China.

Mention of the name of the late Imperial Commissioner Lin—who is acknowledged to have been an enlightened and highly educated Chinese, will bring to the minds of many his policy and treatment of foreigners prior to the war. He always characterized them as *E*, and applied this term to Her Majesty's Representative in the official *mandates* which he so frequently addressed him. In the *Hae Kwo Too-che*, a geography compiled under Lin's direction and supervision, he has furnished us with the meaning which he and his countrymen attach to both the terms *E*, and *Man*. The savage or primitive inhabitants of the various countries therein described, are called *Man*; and the sense of *E* is thus exemplified in the following passage relating to the Siamese; 暹羅人游惰度日不尙技藝尤藐視外國人有商舶至其地輒待同蠻夷 "The Siamese, instead of occupying themselves with industrial arts, pass their days in idleness; they look upon all foreigners (外國人 *Wae kwo jin*) with contempt, and any merchants arriving in their country are invariably treated by them as *Man-E*."

Now in needs little argument to show that *Man-E* here conveys a high degree of contempt, such as would be felt for inferior beings; when therefore we meet with the same term *E*, in the fulminations addressed by Lin to foreigners, we may surely infer that its meaning, in that position, is identical with that which it bears in the above passage of his work. In thus applying degrading terms to foreigners, whilst they used the most exalted language in speaking of themselves, it is very apparent that the object of the Chinese government was to arrogate universal superiority and control over all foreign nations, whom they wished to consider and treat as their inferiors. If Mr. Thoms has read the correspondence of this period, or that which passed between the Governor-generl of Canton and Lord Napier, and referred to in his "Remarks," it is difficult to account for his inquiry "where is to be found the derogatory, haughty and insulting language of the Chinese?" when these documents are replete with expressions of this nature.

If *E* signify nothing more than "foreigners," what can be the meaning of such phrases as the following, which frequently occur in the correspoudnece above alluded to?

名國夷商 *Ko kwo E shang* the *E* merchants *of the various nations.*

外國之夷 *Wae kwo che E*, "the *E of foreign countries.*"

英吉利夷目 *Ying-keih-le E muh*, "the *English E* headman."

佛蘭西國夷 *Fuh-lan-se kwo E*, "the *E of the French nation.*"

In each of these examples, the *foreign* identity of the parties referred to, is distinctly expressed, either by proper names, or by terms denoting *foreigners*, wholly exclusive of the word *E*. There can therefore be no reasonable motive for inserting this word, in addition to the other terms, if it only convey the meaning of *foreign;* for the Chinese language, no more than the English, would admit of such tautology as "the foreigners of foreign countries." But when we learn that *E* is a depreciatory appellation for foreigners, it is easy to perceive the object of its appearance in these passages, which, when thus considered, agree in point of contemptuous tone, with the general style of the documents from whence they are extracted. These examples also show that Mr. Thoms is mistaken in saying that this term is omitted when any nation is particularized by its proper name.

That *E* does convey an idea of subjection is clear from such expressions as 逆夷 "the rebellious *E*;" 平夷 "to subjugate the *E*," 剿夷 "to exterminate the *E*;" 諭夷 "to enjoin commands on the *E*." It is also constantly associated with an inferior order of words as 鬼 *kwei*, devils; 奴 *noo*, slaves; 賊 *tsih*, robbers. "In the inner country (China), we term the *E* devils, 內地稱夷人曰鬼子 is the explation of the phrase 鬼國 *kwei kwo*, devil's country, which is used in treating of foreign states in the 射鷹樓詩話 *Shay ying low she hwa*, a work of great pretensions to literary merit which has just been published at Foo-chow.

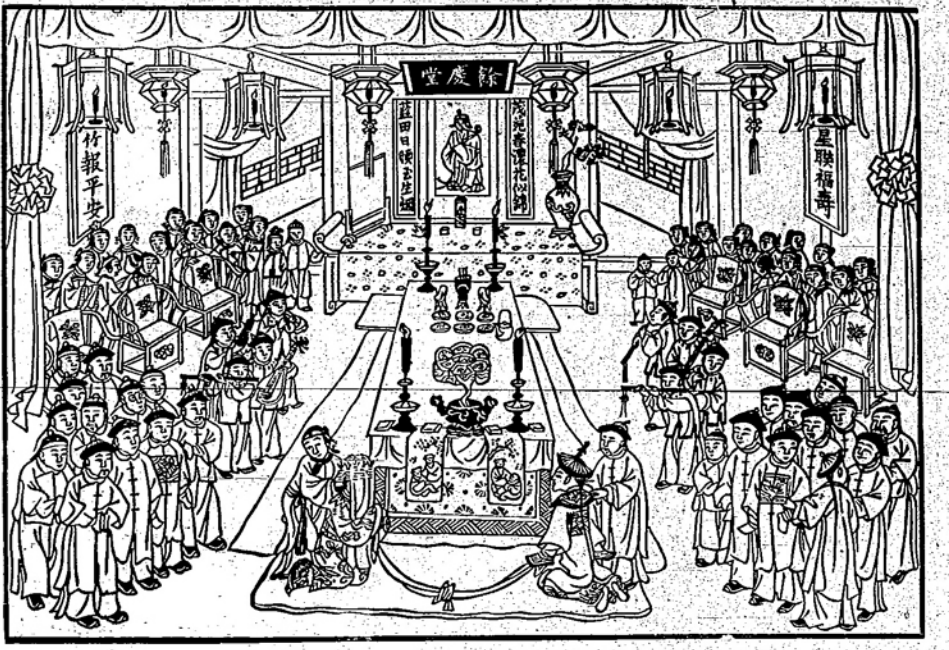
I think it will appear plain, from these modern examples of the use of the terms *E*, *Man*, &c., that in the course of their transmission, from ancient to the present times, they have lost none of their original signification, but fully retain the same degrading sense which formerly attached to them.

I may here be allowed to refer to the altered tone of the correspondence of the Chinese authorities, who, since the conclusion of the Treaty, have ceased to employ *E*, and all other terms denoting superiority on their part, or contempt for foreigners, in their letters to British officers; although, for obvious reasons, they still retain these in their memorials to the Emperor, and in their communications among themselves. The official experience of the last ten years shows sound proof is not wanting that the Chinese authorities are fully aware of the opprobrious signification of these terms; and that they have admitted the use of them to be incompatible with the condition of "perfect equality" on which our relations are now based.

A simple and effectual method of ascertaining whether *E*, *Man*, *Kwei*, and other words of this category do, or do not, convey an offensive meaning, consists in reversing the application, and addressing them to the Chinese. Whenever I have had occasion to employ this test, I have invariably observed that it has been received with unmistakeable marks of anger or dissatisfaction.

Looking therefore to the ideas which the Chinese attach to the words *E* and *Man*, when used by them to denominate foreigners, I certainly can not concur in Mr. Thoms' opinion that they are inoffensive terms, and convey no insult. Every example which I have given goes far, I think, to prove they do really possess an offensive meaning, that they imply inferiority, subordination, and contempt; and are highly derogatory, therefore, to any European state in this new age of our intercourse with China. From such knowledge of the language as I possess, I could not faithfully translate *E* or *Man*, when occurring in official documents, as "foreigners," since that word is wholly inexpressive of the objectionable signification of those terms. "Barbarian," when used in its ancient acceptation, to denote *a rude or imperfectly civilized order of foreigners*, appears to me the only word in our language which approaches to the meaning of *E;* and I consider, that even in its most reproachful sense, this word forms an appropriate rendering of the term *Man*, which implies, in these days, a greater degree of odium than *E*. "Barbarian" is by no means a forced translation of these terms; the fact that the Chinese view and treat foreigners as beings of an inferior nature to themselves admits of no question, and it is a matter of no astonishment, therefore, that they should express their opinion of them in corresponding language.

As our intercourse, both with the people and officers of government, was much more restricted during the period of Mr. Thoms' residence in China than at the present time, it is not surprising that that gentleman, after a long isolation in England, should entertain opinions circumscribed in proportion to his means of information, and which a closer acquaintance with the subject would probably induce him to modify. Were his "Remarks" calculated to carry weight the "great culpability" which he ascribes to gentlemen in China would, in no small measure attach to himself, not only for groundlessly charging them with persisting in mistranslating the term 蠻 *Man;* but also for heedlessly attributing to this same mistranslation (as he considers it) the serious misunderstanding between Lord Napier and the Chinese government in face of the fact that the original term 蠻 *Man* itself does not even appear in the correspondence alluded to.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藍田日暖玉生烟
星聯福壽

A CHINESE WEDDING PARTY.

We are much obliged to our very obliging correspondent O. P. Q., and think the following would have been incomplete if curtailed.—Ed. *N.-C. H.*

CHINESE MARRIAGES.

To the Editor of the
"North-China Herald."

Mr. Editor,—In your No. 103 of 17th July, a correspondent over the signature "A Constant Reader," after publishing an account of *Chinese Marriages* from a recent Philadelphia paper, requests that your correspondent O.P.Q. should furnish you an article *only* a column long on the subject: and as you, Mr. Editor, have endorsed his draft, I need only apologize to your other constant readers for inflicting another column upon them.

The Chinese believe that "to every thing there is a season, and a time to every purpose under the heaven;" and, in accordance with this belief they think that the opening year, the season when the peach-petal bursts from the calyx is the *most* auspicious season for forming matrimonial alliances. The following lines may be found in the Book of Odes:

桃之夭夭
灼灼其華
之子于歸
宜其室家

Taou che yaou yaou
Cho cho ke hwa
Che tsze yu kwei
E ke shih kea.

and I am sure you will be delighted with Sir Wm. Jones' beautiful paraphrase of the passage as given by Sir John Davis:—

"Sweet child of spring, the garden's queen,
  Yon peach-tree charms the roving sight,
Its fragrant leaves how richly green,
  Its blossoms how divinely bright!

So softly shines the beauteous bride,
  By love and conscious virtue led
O'er her new mansion to preside,
  And placid joys around her spread."

Sir John Davis and Dr. S. Wells Williams have given, in their valuable works on the Chinese Empire, a large amount of information on this subject, which is accessible to every body; I shall therefore confine myself to the matter-of-fact business style of forming the marriage contract at Shanghai; merely stating that the practices of Canton, Fuhkien, Nankin, &c., differ in many of the minor details.

The first thing done by a Chinese at Shanghai, who wishes to enter the marriage relation, is, to have his father and elder brothers, (if he have any), procure a *go-between*, and send him to Mr. Such-a-one's house to inquire if they be willing to permit Miss B. to form a matrimonial alliance with Mr. A. If the parents of Miss B. think favorably of the proposal, Mr. A. sends the go-between on the next occasion to ask for the *year*, *month*, *day*, and *hour* of Miss B.'s birth. If these be sent, Mr. A. hands them, together with his own natal hour, to a "Calculator of destinies"—vulgo a fortune-teller: who decides by divination whether such materials have affinity or be repulsive. If he decide the latter, the matter may be dropped without blame; but if the former, then Mr. A. sends word accordingly, and asks definitively whether the parents of Miss B. are willing that he should prosecute the matter to completion. If a favorable reply be returned, then Mr. A. on a propitious day sends the go-between to the parents of Miss B. with a present consisting of a gold hair-pin, a pair of ear-rings, and a pair of gold or silver bracelets, or rather rings for the arms; a few catties of tea; and a piece each of red and green silk, together with four ingots of silver, worth drs. 270; or at least 4 Spanish dollars. The lady upon receiving these presents commonly sends a present in return, of embroidered articles of her own handiwork; such as a fan-case; a tobacco-pouch; a purse; and a handkerchief: and the parents or nearest surviving relatives of the lady send with the present a red card with the characters 允吉 *yuen keih* written on it, which characters are the evidence of their *consent.*

The fortunate day for sending the nuptial presents having been decided upon, Mr. A. sends the go-between to the parents of Miss B. to inform them that upon a certain day he will 行盤 *háng bane,*—as this ceremony it called. The present of eight to ten pounds of *green* and *red* tea, together with dates and lychées, a few suits of ladies' wearing apparel, some jewelery, and a sum of money, varying according to his circumstances from 32 dollars, which would be a small sum from a tradesman, to thirty-two ingots of sycee silver, worth about 2,300 dollars,—which would be a respectable sum from a rich merchant,—is now got ready, and the day before despatching it, Mr. A. sends for a priest of the *Tau* sect, whose business it is to acquaint the *Ká dong* or presiding spirit of the family (somewhat similar to the *lares* of the Romans); the *tsaw keün*, or presiding spirit of the cook-house; the *zung wáng*, or presiding spirit of the city *(urbani);* and the *too-tee* or presiding spirit of the *baw-dsang's* quarter (the whole of whom may be classed with *Indigetes*). The object of the person in giving information to these *idols*, whether they be *poosats* or *law-yas*, is to obtain their good will and support in his new relation, and that happiness of which they suppose them to be *almoners.* The marriage present being sent next day, the lady's parents return a present of silks, satins, or crapes, and also the eight characters stating the *year, month, day* and *hour* of the lady's birth, but now these eight characters are in large gold tinsel letters upon a ground of red satin; the poorest classes using red paper and brass tinsel characters.

Prior to sending for the bride, the Tau priest is again called, and the beforenamed idols again propitiated: after which a message is sent by the *go-between*,—for without this person no marriage contract could be executed; but the thing would be done after the manner of *barbarians*, and the issue would be *hybridæ.* The parents having been previously informed of the propitious day selected for sending the *flowered sedan chair* to bring home the bride, the interval is generally a season of mourning, sometimes no doubt of real grief; for all the ties of youth are about to be severed; and the lady to trust herself on a sea, not a single danger of which can she be expected to know. In fact the arrangement of her union has been left entirely to her parents, or perhaps to less interested persons,—the main object of all of whom is merely to secure a little present gain, or at best some worldly honor, by the transaction.

On the appointed day a *procession* of the bride-groom's friends is formed at his house, accompanied in some cases by the umbrellas, banners, and tablets usually carried in a mandarin's procession. This is headed by the go-between, followed by two men bearing large lamps on poles; the band of musicians; a bearer of fire-crackers who keeps up a continual discharge of those noisy things; a white goat, over which an ounce of vermillion has been sprinkled; a white goose; sundry trays of fruits and other presents for the bride's family; the flowery *crimson* chair for the bride, borne by four men, and accompanied by four men bearing large red hexangular lamps; two *shi-niáng, pronubæ* or *bridemaids* (who in France would rather be called *coiffeuses;*) and the groom's friends, consisting sometimes of as many as fifty persons in sedan chairs. He now also sends the outer bridal-dress of red satin or fine red cloth; and the bridal *tiara* or head-dress, made mainly of paper and gold-leaf, with factitious pearls and the golden *phoenix.* This tiara surmounts a veil of red-silk, when the bridal attire is completed, and the lady looks not less grand than one of the idols in the temples, in full new dress.

The procession having arrived at the lady's door, the servants take good care to have it barred; and demand a handsome price for opening it to let the bride out. The bride having been fully attired, knocks head and *worships* her parents, acknowledging the many benefits she has received from them: being placed in the bridal chair, the whole of her family now set a-crying as loudly as if it were a funeral. The bride is accompanied in the procession from her father's house only by her brothers, her maid-servant and the *shi-niang*, *coiffeuse*, or *bridemaid;* who are usually old female hair-dressers: she cries aloud until the procession has nearly reached the house of her future husband; when, upon a given signal, she ceases. The procession arrived in the outer court of the bride-groom's house, the lady is led out of the crimson chair by the bride's-maids, and into the illuminated hall represented in the engraving, the way being covered with blue cottons to prevent her soiling her little red satin embroidered shoes. There she meets her future husband, who may or may not previously have seen her; and now although he may have to go through the marriage ceremony with a veiled bride, he is no more likely, to be cheated by having a different party imposed upon him, than he would be in Europe or America after having bargained for the particular lady: for the penalties are so severe, that no one would like to run the hazard of them. At the command of the groom's-man or *tá-foo*, who is now master of ceremonies, the couple turn their faces toward the outer door and worship *Heaven* and *Earth* with four prostrations; and also the *ká-dong*, or presiding spirit of the household; and the *tsaw keün* or presiding spirit of the furnace. Now the *shí niang* or *pronubæ* having tied together a piece of red and of green silk, place in the bride's hand the green end; and the groom's-man places the red end in the groom's hand; their fates being thus bound together, they worship each other, as represented in the engraving. This being over, they take their seats, and wine is prepared for them. The wine of the bride's cup is mixed with that in the groom's; and the wine of the groom's cup mixed with that of the bride, which they drink; and this ceremony is of about the same force among the Chinese that the *confarreatio* or partaking of the *flour cake* was among the Romans. The couple are then led, by the *pronubæ* or *shi-neang* (taking hold of the silk in their hands,) into the chamber, accompanied by the musicians and many of their friends,—where they again partake of wine; and afterward proceed to the illuminated hall; where a third cup is presented, with which the ceremonies end. The bride now retires, and exchanges her tiara and wedding dress for more comfortable family robes; and is entertained by the females of her husband's family; while the groom remains to entertain his friends in the illuminated hall. The company separates about two o'clock in the morning. A month being spent in her husband's family, the bride returns with the husband to visit her relations. Above your readers have a view of the happy couple foolishly worshipping each other, while the table is spread with offerings to the *Tien Kwán* or *Rulers of Heaven* (as Dr. Morrison calls them) and the curling incense *rises* to them, that they may *send down* happiness upon the wedded couple.

I am sorry the article is a longer one than your correspondent asked for; but short or long, you will again let me put to the end of it

O. P. Q.

Shanghai, China, August 3, 1852.

The American ship *Hooghly*, from California to this Port, was totally lost on the North Bank of the Yang-tze-kiang, during the gale of Thursday and Friday. The Crew left the vessel in boats, but have not yet reached Woosung.

On Tuesday last, the American Clipper *Antelope*, which was run many years between this and Hongkong, was sold where she lay near Woosung. On her last trip she got so seriously damaged coming up the river, that upon being inspected it was determined to have her sold.

The *Mohawk* on the 22nd inst., (July) signalized the British Barque *Ann and Sarah*, bound to Shanghae.

The British Barque *Thomas King*, Captain J. H. Walker left Sydney on the 7th April last bound to Manila. Ten days out, the wind veering from E. to E.S.E., weather dark and hazy, under easy sail, at half past 3 A.M., struck on a reef, heeled over and came port broadside on to it—a heavy sea breaking on board and carrying away the port quarter boat. Cleared away the boats, but, in lowering the gig, the sea swept it away, together with two men in it. The long-boat was got out successfully, and dropt astern with three hands—shortly after it was observed that the ship's bottom had parted, and the masts were cut away—endeavoured to haul up long-boat but the surf filled her, and the bows came out—the three hands, however, succeded in reaching the reef where they found the two who had been washed away with the gig. In the morning the gig was recovered by the men on the reef and with it the rest of the crew were saved. Afterwards the Jolly boat was got hold of, together with a Chronometer, Chart, Sextant, and some provisions. Captain Walker, Dr. Hyslop (of Amoy) a passenger, the second mate and three hands, then determined on starting for the main, taking with them provisions enough for three days.

On the 3rd of May, Seventeen days after the wreck, the *Lady Blackwood*, Whaler, hove in sight, and took off the reef those who had been left there; with whom she bore up for Moreton Bay, which was reached on the 6th. The Steamer *Eagle* brought this intelligence from Moreton Bay to Sydney—but, up to the time of her leaving, there had been no word of Capt. Walker and those in the boat, who had probably landed further down the coast. The *Thomas King* had 132 ounces of gold on board, and was under charter by the Australian Sugar Company for a cargo from Manila.—*Friend of China*, July 28.

We regret to give the following case of shooting from the *Daily Alta* of June 4th:

Fatal Rencontre at Sacramento.—Mr. Mc-Combe, of Gregory's Express, has furnished us with the following account of a shooting affair at Sacramento, as testified to by the principal witness, upon examination of the case before the Recorder. About 10 o'clock on Wednesday evening, Alexander McAllister, a well known sporting man, and who has had the misfortune to have been the cause of the death of two persons, in Nevada and Marysville, entered the El Dorado Saloon, on J street, Sacramento, and mentioned to the proprietor his intention of being revenged upon a person there for having insulted a friend of his. A few minutes afterwards he went to a bench where Thomas Moore was standing, and made some remark which caused Moore to move away, saying he wanted to have nothing to do with him. McAllister replied he would have something to do with him—drew his revolver, and fired—the ball passing over Moore's head. R. Raynes, the proprietor of the El Dorado, rushed forward and seized McAllister, while in the act of taking a second shot, pushed him backwards on a bench, seized the pistol with his left hand, and in endeavouring to wrench it from him tore the skin off his fingers; with his right hand he held McAllister down, and immediately heard four shots fired from behind; he then let go his hold of McAllister, and upon turning round saw the last shot of five (four of which had taken effect) fired by Moore. McAllister lived about 35 minutes after receiving the wounds. Moore was immediately arrested and yesterday morning was brought up for examination before Recorder McGrew, who, upon hearing the evidence, delivered as his opinion that this was a case of justifiable homicide; whereupon, the prisoner Moore was discharged from custody.—*Daily Alta California*, June 4.

The Search for Sir John Franklin.—The English Admiralty have decided to despatch the screw steamer *Isabella*, to Behrings' Straits, under the command of Captain Beatson, to continue the search for Sir John Franklin, on this side of the continent.—*Ibid.*

Queen Charlotte's Island.—We understand that the excitement in Oregon in reference to the Queen Charlotte's Island gold mines is unabated, but that the farmers are about putting in their crops, and do not like to leave their farms. The schooner *Exact*, Capt. Folger, and the brig *Tepic* have recently arrived from the Island.

The *Exact* visited nearly every one of the harbors, without accident. The Island is claimed by the Hudson Bay Company. Capt. Folger represents the gold as lying among the hills reaching down to the shore. He states that there is no question of the great richness of the placers, and informs us that the natives frequently wade into the water and obtain gold, which they see shining on the bottom. They place, an exorbitant price, however, on the gold, having received an indefinite idea from the Hudson Bay Company that it is very valuable. They asked for one piece, worth Drs. 45, some fourteen blankets and twelve muskets. The *Exact* is about to return to the Island with gold seekers.—*Ibid.*

VESSELS DEPARTED FROM WOOSUNG.

Aug. 7, Dss. of Lancaster, *for* Liverpool.
8, John Bertram, (Am.) ,, London.

COOPER & BOAT-BUILDER.

PETER GOUGON, *Cooper*, and J. LESEPT, *Carpenter*, have this day associated themselves to carry on the COOPER and BOAT-BUILDING BUSINESS, their Establishment is within Messrs. PURVIS & Co.'s premises, and any order that may be intrusted to them they will do their utmost to render themselves worthy of the Public Patronage.

PETER GOUGON,—*Cooper.*
J. LESEPT,—*Carpenter.*
Shanghai, July 15th, 1852.

EDWARD HALL,

BREAD AND BISCUIT BAKER,
AND GENERAL STORE KEEPER
SHANGHAE.
ALL KINDS OF FANCY BISCUITS MADE
TO ORDER, SHIPPING SUPPLIED
ON REASONABLE TERMS,
BISCUITS REFIRED,
&c., &c., &c.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	From	Departures.	Cargo.	Consignees.
Aug. 8	Berenice	B. bark	332	Cundy	Amoy	July 30	General	Order.
,, 8	Minna	A. schr	299	Potter	Hongkong	July 29	Opium	Russell and Co.
,, 9	Spec	B. schr	105	Davidson	Ningpo	Aug. 7	Sundries	W. Davidson.
,, 10	Seaman's Bride	A. ship	600	Myrick	San Francisco	June—	Ballast	Wetmore and Co.
,, 10	Aramingo	A. ship	720	Silvester	San Francisco	June—	Ballast	Augustine Heard & Co.
,, 10	Wisconsin	A. ship		Scott	San Francisco	June—	Ballast	Order.
,, 13	Witchcraft	A. ship	1310	Rogers	Hongkong	July 31	Sundries	Wetmore and Co.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Destination.	Cargo.	Despatched by
Aug. 10	Equator	B. brig	235	Carter	London	Tea, &c.	Smith, Kennedy & Co.
,, 12	Cambalu	B. ship	536	Alleyne	Liverpool	Tea, &c.	Reiss and Co.

SHIPPING IN PORT.

MERCHANT VESSELS.

Vessels.	C'tom House Nos.	Date of Arrival	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Consignees.	Destination.	Intended despatch.
Ann Nelson	656	July 19	B. bark	404	Nelson	Dent, Beale & Co.	London	Early
Aramingo		Aug. 10	A. ship	720	Silvester	Augustine Heard & Co.	New York	Early
Ariel	213	June 30	A. ship	572	Brewster	Russell and Co.	New York	Early
Astoria	220	July 27	A. ship	535	Leeland	Wolcott, Bates & Co.	New York	Early
Berenice		Aug. 8	B. bark	332	Cundy	Order.		
Candace	215	July 11	A. bark	398	Arquit	Bull, Nye and Co.	New York	Early
Dewan	655	June 22	B. schr	118	Turnbull	C. Nathabboy and Co.		
Earl of Chester	653	July 8	B. ship	517	Johns	Hargreaves and Co.	Liverpool	Early
Eclipse	216	July 6	A. ship	1222	Hamilton	Wolcott, Bates and Co.	London	Early
Gem	648	June 29	B. brig	226	Browne	Gilman, Bowman & Co.	Singapore	Early
Helen Lindsay	642	June 17	B. bark	544	Stacey	Reiss and Co.	London	Early
Howqua	211	June 12	A. ship	587	Mackenzie	Russell and Co.	New York	Early
Huntingdon	217	July 14	A. ship	385	Jones	Wetmore and Co.	New York	Early
John Bunyan	638	Aug. 3	B. ship	468	Thomson	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	London	Early
John Bartlett	657	July 11	B. bark	385	Perkins	Wolcott, Bates and Co.	London	Early
Maranon	645	June 21	B. bark	566	White	Dirom, Gray and Co.	London	Early
Mechanics Own	221	Aug. 1	A. ship	540	Burgess	Smith, King and Co.	New York	Early
Menam	649	June 30	B. bark	472	Maxton	Lindsay and Co.	London	Early
Minna	224	Aug. 8	A. schr	224	Potter	Russell and Co.	Hongkong	15th Inst.
Niagara	640	June 17	B. bark	336	Shewan	Smith, King and Co.	London	Early
Neptuno	8	Aug. 1	Sp. brig	200	Cucullo	Russell and Co.		
Oriental	214	July 7	A. ship	1003	Palmer	Russell and Co.	New York	Early
Prince Charlie	647	June 25	B. bark	443	Kerr	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	London	Early
Seaman's Bride		Aug. 10	A. ship	600	Myrick	Wetmore and Co.		
Snow Squall	223	Aug. 1	A. ship	742	Bunsley	Russell and Co.	New York	Early
Spec	659	Aug. 9	B. schr	105	Davidson	W. Davidson.	Ningpo.	Early
Strabo	219	Aug. 1	A. ship	420	Hussey	Bull, Nye and Co.	Manila	Early
Tarolinta	218	July 24	A. ship	545	Cave	Russell & Co.	New York	Early
Time			B. schr.	110	Chape	Thomas Lacy.	San Francisco	Early
Viscount Sandon	639	June 15	B. ship	540	Marsh	Gibb, Livingston and Co.	Liverpool	Early
Whampoa	641	June 11	B. bark	376	Geale	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Sydney	Early
William the IV		—	B. bark	176	*Laid up*	James Baird.	Heaving down	hulk
Wisconsin		Aug. 10	A. ship	[illegible]	Scott	Order.		
Witchcraft		Aug. 13	A. ship	1310	Rogers	Wetmore and Co.		

RECEIVING SHIPS.—*AT WOOSUNG.*

Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Owners.
Agnes	B. bark	340	Lacy	Pestonjee Framjee Cama & Co.
Bride	B. brig	179	Dobie	Cowasjee Pallanjee & Co.
Clown	B. brig	152	D'Bussche	P. & D. N. Camajee & Co.
Emily Jane	B. ship	427	Landers	Dent, Beale & Co.
Folkstone	B. ship	406	Jauncey	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Maiden	B. bark	236	Dunn	Cassombhoy Nathabhoy & Co.
Mastiff	B. brig	148	Anderson	David Sassoon, Sons & Co.
Science	A. ship	388	Roundy	Russell & Co.
Snipe	A. brig	176	Endicott	Augustine Heard & Co.
Swallow	B. bark	343	Thomson	Lindsay & Co.
William	B. brig	130	*Hospital*	Dr. Irons.
William Hughes	A. brig	250	*Laid up*	Russell & Co.

CARGOES DESPATCHED FROM GREAT BRITAIN TO SHANGHAE.

Ships	From	Tons	Sailed	Plain Cottons *Yards*	Printed and Colred. Cottons *Yards*	Woollens *Pieces*	Long Ells *Pieces*	Camlets *Pieces*
Countess of Seafield,	London	450	Mar. 19	2,070,075	69,500	1,284	2,100	
Crisis,	Liverpool	426	,, 31	3,205,195	89,994	694		
Frances Barclay,	Liverpool	240	April 6	1,878,160	233,079	60		
John Knox,	London	290	May 2	1,841,100	225,660	1,551		
Sea Witch,	London	336	,, 6	2,251,750		482	1,200	
Mencius,	Liverpool	509	,, 6	3,741,548	83,800	1,463		
Abergeldie,	London	600	,, 9	2,530,200	106,904	1,660	1,000	

ATMOSPHERICAL CHANGES

During the Week ending 12th August, 1852.

The average temperature of the past week has slightly exceeded that of the mean of three years. A strong gale veering from East towards South during the last three days has however reduced the height of the thermometer, although but slightly affecting the Barometrical column. The same thing took place last year, when it blew from the 10th to the 15th from S.S.E. to S.E. The crops continue to look well.

TABLE
MEAN DAILY READINGS
OF
BAROMETER, ANEROID, THERMOMETER, ANEMOMETER, & OMBROMETER.

August.		Barometer.		Aneroid	Thermometer.		Wind.		Rain.	
Day of Month.	Day of Week.	1852	Mean of 3 years	1852	1852	Mean of 3 years	1852	1851	1852	Mean of 3 years
6	F.	29.86	29.84	29.69	84.0	84.0	S.E. to S.S.E.	S.E.	0.04	0.02
7	S.	29.88	29.80	29.72	89.5	90.0	S.	N.W. to S.W.	0.00	0.00
8	S.	29.89	29.83	29.71	91.0	87.0	S.E. to S.	S. to S.E.	0.31	0.43
9	M.	29.89	29.88	29.70	90.0	84.5	E.S.E. to E.	E.	0.00	0.20
10	Tu.	29.85	29.81	29.66	88.0	89.5	E. to E.N.E.	S.S.E.	0.00	0.01
11	W.	29.76	29.78	29.57	86.5	87.0	E.S.E.	S.S.E.	0.00	0.00
12	Th.	29.76	29.76	20.58	83.5	87.5	S.E. to S.S.E.	S.S.E.	0.00	0.00
Shanghae, 13th August, 1852.				Mean	87.7	87.0		Total	0.35	0.71

N.B.—It is to be noted that in the above table the figures represent the mean of two observations taken daily, and have no reference to the maximum and minimum readings.

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE.

SEASON	Congou	Souchong	H. Muey and Pekoe	Sorts	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Yg. Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Total Pounds	Silk. Total Bales.
Year 1844-45,					3,036,803							763,824	3,800,627	6,433
Year 1845-46,	8,027,807	610,826	80,583	6,849	8,726,065	927,034	279,265	482,729	1,314,162	481,882	248,851	3,733,923	12,459,988	15,192
Year 1846-47,	8,957,080	361,348	250,007	11,045	9,579,480	615,096	183,348	747,155	923,987	295,420	149,654	2,914,660	12,494,140	15,972
Year 1847-48,	11,441,440	341,396	50,631	3,571	11,837,038	485,172	253,463	1,665,594	1,385,243	455,572	227,060	3,874,104	15,711,142	21,176
Year 1848-49,	11,163,686	593,322	96,429		11,849,637	600,472	393,901	1,357,396	2,760,543	878,671	458,654	6,449,637	18,303,074	18,134
Year 1849-50,	15,422,745	1,125,396	25,300	35,816	16,609,257	556,445	312,409	1,355,042	2,509,543	653,518	337,126	5,754,113	22,363,370	13,237
Year 1850-51,	24,551,050	664,902	410,557	328,297	25,954,806	1,001,400	476,824	2,793,876	4,439,353	1,451,796	604,485	10,767,734	36,722,540	17,243
Year 1851-52,													57,675,000	20,631

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE TO GREAT BRITAIN.

1st July to 30th June	Congou	Souchong	H. Muey and Pekoe	Sorts	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Young Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Total Pounds	Silk Total Bales
Year 1847-48,	10,683,454	44,441	16,911	3,571	10,748,377	198,071	43,391	116	113,109	209,002	60,075	623,764	11,372,141	19,117
Year 1848-49,	10,232,449	18,400	85,523		10,336,372	117,714	236,034	49,223	803,981	595,490	171,543	1,973,991	12,310,363	15,915
Year 1849-50,	13,057,125	229,503		33,986	13,320,614	18,455	114,025		137,602	228,607	48,124	546,883	13,867,497	13,161
Year 1850-51,	18,575,386	591,292	376,585	280,053	19,823,316	159,741	103,983	16,746	721,327	660,626	142,077	1,864,500	21,687,816	15,325
Year 1851-52,													31,225,000	20,333

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE TO THE UNITED STATES.

SEASON	Congou and Souchong.	H. Muey and Pekoe.	Sorts	Total Black	Twankay	Young Hyson	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Total Pounds	Silk Total Bales
Year 1847-48,	226,636			226,636	104,267	755,559	122,866	246,009	170,036	115,414	1,514,151	1,740,787	
Year 1848-49,	614,548		1,709	616,257	187,697	1,345,725	121,090	342,421	167,155	205,987	2,370,075	2,986,332	35
Year 1849-50,	1,648,829			1,648,829	181,748	2,298,611	190,753	554,026	466,230	283,511	3,974,879	5,623,708	411
Year 1850-51,	3,690,095	14,160	47,644	3,751,899	739,969	3,378,296	264,441	1,795,227	697,370	441,338	7,316,641	11,068,540	250
Year 1851-52,	3,100,000		500,000	3,600,000	1,700,000	7,400,000	1,000,000	1,600,000	1,700,000	1,000,000	14,400,000	18,000,000	291

DETAILED STATEMENT OF TOTAL EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE,
FROM 1st JULY, 1850, to 30th JUNE, 1852.

Destination	No. of Vessels	Congou	Souchong	H. Muey and Pekoe	Sorts	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson Skin	Hyson	Yg. Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Total Pounds	Silk Bales
Great Britain,	67													31,225,000	20,333
United States,	34	3,100,000			500,000	3,600,000	1,700,000	1,603,000	1,000,000	7,400,000	1,700,000	1,000,000	14,400,000	18,000,000	291
Australia,	17													4,000,000	
Continent,	3													1,500,000	
San Francisco,	—													150,000	
Coastwise,	—													2,000,000	
Halifax, Nova Scotia,	2													800,000	
														57,675,000	20,631

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM CHINA TO GREAT BRITAIN.

SEASON	Congou	Caper	Scented Caper	Souchong	Sorts	Flowery Pekoe	Orange Pekoe	Scented Pekoe	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Young Hyson	Imperial	Gunpowder	Total Green	Total Pounds	Silk Total Bales
Year 1848-49,	33,877,570		1,371,597	1,042,406	294,301	438,480	117,183	1,531,031	38,672,568	118,062	967,787	49,246	3,023,862	619,723	3,656,660	8,435,346	47,107,914	17,224
Year 1849-50,	39,552,200		1,221,500	1,794,100	615,800	217,900		2,447,400	45,848,900	18,500	918,500		2,030,000	312,100	4,841,300	8,120,400	53,969,300	16,134
Year 1850-51,	46,193,800	16,900	1,772,800	2,366,500	1,301,900	716,100	20,000	3,307,900	55,696,800	176,700	707,700	53,000	2,145,800	368,400	4,505,000	8,056,600	63,753,400	21,348
Year 1851-52,*																		
Year 1851-52, { Increase,																		
Decrease,																		

* Not yet ascertained.

EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK, FROM SHANGHAE TO GREAT BRITAIN,
FROM 1st JULY, 1852, TO DATE.

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	Congou	Souchong	H. Muey and Pekoe	Sorts	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson Skin	Hyson	Young Hyson	Imperial	Gun-powder	Total Green	Grand Total	Silk Bales	Silk Piece Goods	Nankeens	Wool Bales
July 26	Hannibal,	576	London													465,342	1,204			
,, 27	Challenger,	698	London													628,500	1,000			
,, 29	Nightingale,	1066	London														2,812			
Aug. 2	John Bertram,	1164	London																	
,, 3	Duchess of Lancaster,	463	Liverpool													393,910	214			
,, 10	Equator,	235	London													259,598				
,, 12	Cambalu,	536	Liverpool													585,696	108	3 cases		

EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK, FROM SHANGHAE TO COASTWISE,
FROM 1st JULY, 1852, TO DATE.

Sailed	Ship's Name,	Tons	For	Congou	Souchong	Sorts	Pekoe	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson Skin	Hyson	Young Hyson	Gun-powder	Imperial	Total Green	Grand Total	Silk Bales	Silk Piece Goods.
July 18	Lady Mary Wood,	650	Hongkong,														672	14 cases

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